The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,097.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	82 0
including postage ..... „	73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28 0
including postage.... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
including postage.... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	2 8
Third Ditto	2 8
Every subsequent and succeeding insertion ..	0 2 8

As. per ma, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

COOK—November 9th, at Hensham, Norfolk, Arthur Cook, aged 3 years, son of the late George Cook, Esq., Land agent of Hensham.

HUDD—[illegible], Bombay Service, Engineer, the beloved wife of [illegible] Hudd, aged [illegible] years, 7 months and 7 days.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

JACK—SHORTT—December 3rd, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. E. G. Scott, B.A., Evan Alexander Jack, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Taylor Shortt, 87th R. I. Fusiliers.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LEWIN—December 2nd, at Madras, Egmore, the wife of Lieut. Colonel C. G. Lukin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACLEAN—GAUNTER—November 30th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, Charles Lean Maclean, to Katharine Charlotte Gaunter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard MacDonald Gaunter, Rector of Dreycott, Oxfordshire.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

STOWELL—December 2nd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. Charles F. W. Stowell, prematurely of a son, still-born.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamer "ARABIA," 1,950 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Rathbone, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th December, at 4 P.M.

Dec.			Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Colombo	1
„ Galle	17	Negapatam.....	3
„ Vingoria	18	Pondicherry	4
„ Garwar	21	Madras	5
„ Mangalore	22	Coconada	7
„ Cananore	23	Vizagapatam.....	8
„ Calicut	26	Manipatam	9
„ Beypore	27	Gopalpore.....	10
„ Cochin	29	Saugor	11
Arrive TUTICORIN	30	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by mail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

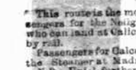
N.B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Nuttungherry and Vingorla monthly on the date above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Dec.	Dec.	Down.	Jan.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	12	8	Leave BUSSORAH	1	14
„ Kurrachee	18		„ Lingah	5	19
„ Muscat	23	9	„ Bunder Abbas	7	21
„ Bunder Abbas	24		„ Muscat	9	23
„ Lingah	25		„ Gwadur	11	25
„ Bushire	27	11	„ Kurrachee.....	13	27
„ Fao	28	12	Arrive BOMBAY	16	30
Arrive BUSSORAH	30				

The Steamship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 180 H.P., Commander R. L. Tennes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December, at Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to Kurrachee on MONDAY at noon.

The Steamship "[illegible]" will be despatched on the 28th December, at Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

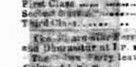
Passengers from Bombay to	Rewas	Dharumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Ditto	0 12	1 8	0 12	1 8
Third Ditto	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10
Deck Passengers	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 6

The Steamer will every leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M. and Dharumtur at 1 P. M.

The Steamers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st December 1868.



THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," BAKER, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz.:—

Uttjuwell. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeetapoor.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KHARSHEDJEE, Manager, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin, to Messrs. DADABHOY KUTTONJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. S. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1868.

SHIP "BONNIE DUNDEE" arrived in the River from Liverpool on 4th inst. with a cargo consigned to me. By G. H. Heem, I require to know the Consignees of the said cargo.

PETER CONNOR, Master.

5th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Warren Hastings," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Warren Hastings."

Bombay, 29th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Malabar," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kerr will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Anne Hotcher," Tinmouth, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Tinmouth will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undermentioned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 5th and 20th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,366 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 30th December.

[illegible] & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a situation as Assistant by an European. Corresponds in the English, German, and French languages. Address "A. S.," "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an Engineer for the Unclesur Cotton Gin and Press Company. Copies of Testimonials will be required. Salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Unclesur, near Broach, 2nd Dec. 1868.

FOUR MASONRY INSPECTORS WANTED. Apply by letter, stating Age, Salary, &c., and enclosing Copies of Certificates to

W. SOUTH, Bhosawul.

G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., Chief Engineer's Office, Bhosawul, 24th November 1868.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

WANTED, by the Bombay Education Society for the Boys' School, Byculla, a Third Master. High Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Furnished Quarters, Firewood, and Lights are provided free. Copies of Testimonials and full particulars as to previous engagements, salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

NOTICE.—Wanted to hire or purchase a Boat suitable for a Club Yacht for the Bombay Yacht Club. Parties possessing a Vessel (either native-rigged or otherwise) that would do for the purpose are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, Captain Henry Morland and Thomas E. Taylor, Esq., at the Government Dockyard, or at No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, stating price, dimensions, &c., &c.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary
THOS. E. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to announce that they have now in stock a splendid assortment of Photograph and Carte-de-visites Albums, adapted for presentation. Inspection is respectfully invited.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR THE TRIAL OF [illegible]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Wednesday, the 11th November last.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new building for the National Bank of India in Rampart Row on the Esplanade. The Plans can be seen and bills of quantities obtained at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., near the Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders are to be sent to the National Bank of India, and no Tender will be received after 12 o'clock on Monday the 14th instant.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

SELECT BATCH OF NEW HORSES.

SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a new and the second batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay,
12th May 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¾ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association, will be held at the Office of the Association, 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, on Wednesday the 9th of December, proximo, at 1 P.M., for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the terms for compromise of the Association's claim on the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, under Liquidation, offered by the Liquidator of that Company, and, if thought desirable, for the purpose of passing a Resolution sanctioning the arrangement so proposed.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th November 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (especially known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Malecda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muncedia is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available. Various of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 35 to 37 Rs. of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Puggrees, &c., but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 10th December, for Blocks of Stone for the construction of the Light-house on the South West Prongs.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Gumba and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Stirrups and Bocks, Pictures of all European Royal Families without frame. The above Articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopœdia of arts and sciences in 21 Volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadevie Road, No. 85.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

[illegible] C. SEWARD, an accomplished competent CUTTER.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

We have a new stock just to hand from Europe.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received O'CLELAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.
At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order. ...	Rs.	20
FANCY TWEED TROUSERS.....	Rs. 8-8	
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED	„ 12-8	„ 20
SLEEPING SUITS.....	from „ 12	to „ 18
A VARIETY OF DRAB FELT HATS	from „	2

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR LITTLE BOYS.
Scotch Highland suits, complete.
The McDuff and Stuart Tartans.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.
The NEW REGULATION, SASH and SWORD BELT, for Infantry.
STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS and COLLAR ORNAMENTS.
PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.
A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MRS. HERN begs to inform her Customers and Ladies generally that she has received the following large and varied stock of New Goods:—

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY
TULLE AND LACE BONNETS.
TRIMMED HATS.
UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.
FANCY BIRDS, FEATHERS.
PLUMES, FEATHER BANDS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
HEADDRESSES.
WREATHS, &c., &c.

SILKS & BALL DRESSES.

BLACK & WHITE MOIRES.
COLORED MOIRES.
SATINS, FOULARDS.
THE NEW CRYSTAL MOIRES.
NEW SHOT SILK FOR EVENING WEAR.
SPANGLED NETTS & TULLE,

INFANTS HOODS.
DRESSES, CLOAKS.

BRIDAL WREATHS & VEILS.
SILKS, MOIRES, SATINS, &c., &c., &c.

BRIDAL.

MOURNINGS.

EVERY ARTICLE OF DRESS REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON *the Shortest Notice.*

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

3, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball (which will be free) at the Kutchery on the evening of the same day.

On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

On Thursday evening (24th), there will be a grand display of Fireworks.

On Thursday, the 31st instant, there will be a Public Subscription Ball, Ladies' Tickets will be issued free, Gentlemen's Tickets Rs. 15 each. Application for Tickets of Admission to both Balls should be addressed at least four days previously to C. M. Hogg, Esq., Sub-Collector, Broach.

There will be a Public Ball at the Kutchery on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Ex ellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 10th instant.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening,.....Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat ..... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the 1st and 2nd days, and from 12 o'clock noon on the 3rd day, Thursday and Saturday mornings (24th and 26th), from 7 A.M. till noon, will be exclusively reserved for Native Ladies. Admission Re. 1, Children half price, Infants free.

From noon of the 26th instant, Day Tickets will be issued at Re. 1 each.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

5th December 1868.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poonah,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Marsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain do.
Black Satin do.
„ Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
„ Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
„ To fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

French Glove Kid (Emperor's) Boots.
All Patent „ do. } Dress.
Do. „ (with spur boxes) do.
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh do. }
Memel top French Calf Golosh do.
Calf Croquet do.
Enamelled Croquet do.
Do. Imitation Balmorals do.
Do. Plain do. } Walking.
Morocco top Morocco Golosh do.
Kid do. do. do.
Brown Morocco (Chelsea) do.
Do. Calf Golosh do.
Canvas do. }
Enamelled and Brown Napoleon do. Riding.

Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace, Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Dog and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Double Gamuchets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kid Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Burnishers.

PRICE LISTS containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

The Managers beg to inform the Public that owing to unforeseen circumstances they are obliged to remain in Bombay for one week longer.

THEY WILL THEREFORE GIVE THREE MORE PERFORMANCES.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9TH, WHICH WILL BE A GRAND NATIVE LADIES' NIGHT.

Doors open at half-past seven; commence at eight on this occasion.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10TH, THE USUAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. S. O. ASELL.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12TH, THE LAST NIGHT.

REDUCED PRICES AS USUAL.

First Class Rs.	3	Third Class Rs.	1
Second Class „	2	Fourth Class As.	8

Doors open at half-past eight; commence at nine.

Tickets [illegible] at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms, and at [illegible]

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right to occupy a plot of vacant Ground at Mazagon, opposite the Dockyard, on the road leading to the Bunder, for one year from 1st January 1869, will be put up to Public Auction at the Collector's Office, on Monday, 14th December 1868, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Further particulars may be learnt on application at the Collector's Office.

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd December 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 15th January, 1869, for the supply by contract specified in the Schedule for one year from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete Classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Bullocks with Yokes and Drivers to be used for watering and rolling the Roads during the year 1869; also for the supply of Road Labour Carts, together with Bullocks and Drivers, for the above purpose.

Not less than twenty pairs and not more than ninety pairs of Bullocks with Yokes and Drivers will be daily required for rolling the Roads.

Not less than forty Labour Carts with Bullocks and Drivers, and not more than hundred Labour Carts per day will be required.

One hundred special Carts for Metal are to be provided by the Contractor, and all the Bullocks are to be kept and fed at the Municipal Stables by the Contractors—no rent will be charged by the Municipality.

Other information relating to this Contract, together with printed form of Tender, may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 23rd day of December 1868, to the address of Arthur Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSELL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 5th Dec. 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of [illegible] Office up to 1 P.M. on Monday, the 21st Instant, from parties willing to supply Sailing Ships of about one thousand tons burthen each, for the conveyance hence to Calcutta direct of Her Majesty's 96th Regt., strength as per margin, with Stores and Baggage.

2. The Vessel endering for the above duty to be ready for final survey on the 10th January next.

3. The Vessel tendering will have to provide Cooking ranges and fittings, the fittings to be similar to those provided for troops proceeding by the Cape route, the Government finding provisions, water, and tanks, and Coal for the Cooking ranges. It is expected that such water or tanks as may belong to the Ship will be made available for the reception of water for the use of the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

4. The words "Tenders for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Cover.

5. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1868.

Europeans.	
25 Officers.	
4 Officers' wives.	
4 Children.	
4 Warrant Officers.	
831 Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	
8 Hospital Apprentices.	
89 Wives.	
178 Children.	
Natives.	
20 Public Followers.	
76 Horses.	

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES with inkstand and pen tray—

No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside.	Rs.	30	0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „		35	0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ „ „		40	0

CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—

No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside		50	0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½, by 7 „ „		60	0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—

Size 10½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside.....	Rs.	15	0

*** *Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes .....*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with Stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete.....Rs. 130 0

Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use.....100 0

THE SELF-ACTING TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH Box, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c., complete with leather cover and strap.....100 0

Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without [illegible].....75 0

THE "EXCEL" EXPANDING WRITING CASE. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7½ inches.....10 0

DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESK, morocco, with double flaps, velvet slops, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep..... 15 0

Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep..... 18 0

TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—

9½ by 6½ by 2 deep.....		20	0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep.....		35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Colabas declined from 1,260 to 1,250, Elp4 instones from 825 to 820. Market quiet.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6months'sight	1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 1l 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do....	1s 11⅞ to 1s 11 13/16d
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do....	1s. 11⅛d. to 2s.
Calcutta	4 sight ...	10-4
Do.	60 Do. do....	99½
China	60days' sight..	218 nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	93½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-8
Spanish Dollars	,, 2-25
Carolus	,, 1-99
Mexican Dollars	,, 1-29
German Crowns	,, 2-10
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 1-23
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

OLD	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee	235 to 237
Acola	235 to 237
Broach	220 to 225
Dhollerah	235 to 235
Dhurwar	230 to 235
Veravull	210 to 214
Vingorla	242 to 244
Dharwar Sangaund	230 to 232
Kumsetah	230 to 232
Barsee	230 to 232
NEW.	
Comrawuttee	255 to 257
Hingunghaut	265 to 270

Ready sales 350 Candies. Market firm.

CALCUTTA.—3RD DECEMBER, 1868.

Government Securities.—The increase in the Bank's rates to-day had its effect in the market. 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 5-11 and 5-10 discount, and small pieces up to Rs. 5-8 discount. 4 per cents. of 1866-67 sold at Rs. 7-14 and 8-0 premium, and small pieces from Rs. 8-3 to 8-12. Sales of 5½ per cents were made at Rs. 12-2 and 12-4 premium. Some small amounts of 10-years' debentures were bought for orders at 8-0 premium.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting this morning, raised their rates of Interests and Discounts, one per cent. all round.

The transactions reported in shares were as following :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,710.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 135.

East India Railway stock, at Rs. 138 per £20.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 18.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 450.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 63.

R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s shares, at Rs. 285.

—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 1st December, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up	Rs.	2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund		17,50,222	15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. Nil Do. do. at Branches ,, 89,22,716 14 2		89,22,716	14 2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches, ...		2,88,78,818	11 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,26,703	8 7
Sundries		6,16,190	9 2
	Rs...	6,25,24,652	11 5

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	85,83,392	0 4
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches		44,13,602	0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do. ...		1,15,16,550	11 8
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. ...		1,19,60,727	0 8
Dead Stock		9,63,935	3 8
Stamps		12,928	14 0
Balances with other Banks		10,28,114	10 5
Sundries		4,94,000	0 1
	Rs...	3,34,16,701	1 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..... Rs. 1,22,37,573	1 0		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..... ,, 1,68,70,378	9 3		
		2,91,07,951	10 5
	Rs.	6,25,24,652	11 5

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 8.

Cahill, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 8.

Kettlewell, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Belgaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH DECEMBER.

London ...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. £2 0s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 0d. nominal
Liverpool ...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. £2 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. £1 2s. 0d.
Overland ...	Cotton	£5 0s. 0d. to £6 15s. per cubic feet
China ...	Sailing vessel. Cotton ...	Nominal.
	Steamer do...	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 12 to 15 per chest.
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per bag.
Mauritius ...	Grain	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Dec. 8	Ellen Brown	Jones	London, July 22.
	Alabama	.....	Calcutta, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Dec. 8	Solway	Richard	Calcutta via Mangalore.
	Phœnix	Ingrame	Moulmein.
	Cashmere (s) ..	Dickinson ..	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Judah via Aden.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast.
	Matterhorn	Curtis	Galle.
	Manchester (s) ..	Moylan	Cutch Mandvie.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Helen H Cooper, Caseer, to Moulmein.

Barque Tambay Candassmy, Dorrien, to Calcutta.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS, 8th, 6-30 A.M.—French mail steamer "Labourdonnais" from Calcutta in sight.

MUSCAT, 8th, 1-10 A.M.—P. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" from Aungam arrived.

KURRACHEE, 8th, 12-30 P.M.—Steamer "Governor Higginson" arrived from Bombay, at 7 A.M. as an extra steamer.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 3 ..... Rickaby .... London, Aug. 14.

DEPARTURE.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

...Collier ..... Negapatam.

OBSERVATORY.

Observations made at the Go-
Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long.
t of Barometer above the Sea ... 37

derived from 24 hourly observations

rrected to 32 deg. Fah.	78·3 degree.
of the Air	68·7 ,,
nometer	63·6 ,,
y of Air	62·9 ,,
sky (the whole sky	3·7 ,,
rature of air (read at	88·1 ,,
llowing day	72·8 ,,
do. do.	
of Wind. NE, NW, NNW. NNE, NE.	
24 hours	703 miles.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

...CHIVE, 8th, 11-... A.M.—Communication good between ...shire and Fao. Turkish ... right to Constantinople. Persian line right to Tehreen. Last ... dates from Great Britain via Turkey 4th Dec., via Russia 5th December.

JEYPORE, 8th, 4-30 A.M.—Interruption with Nagpore.

BAOSIL, 7th, 7-32 A.M.—Interruption with Seepree since 7 hours.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following date of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.

From United Kingdom via Turkey, 4th and 5th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from Kurrachee on the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th December, are as follows :—

	Hrs.	Mts.
From Kurrachee	2	0
,, Calcutta	34	25
,, Madras	7	45
Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.	4	15

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 8th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and cloudy, thermometer 78.

GALLE, 8th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and fine day, thermometer 80.

COLOMBO, 8th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind N E, thermometer 78, barometer 30·01, rainfall 0·10 inch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JAMES N. GRAHAM has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

W. AND A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1868.

MR. KERROBA RAGHOBA DULVIE, of No. 20, New Wady Lane, is authorised to receive Orders for the Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

THOS. PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

NOTES ON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN 1868: a Letter addressed to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay. By W. MARTIN WOOD. May be had on application at the *Times of India* Office, or at the Office of the Justices, Town Hall.

In the matter of ACT XXVIII. of 1865, and the Estate of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy Sons & Co.

THE 4th half-yearly Account of the Liquidation of the above Estate has been filed this day in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

W. ADAMS, Managing Trustee.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) :—

House No. 1, at present occupied by T. Miller, Esq. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Possession on 1st January 1869.

House No. 6, vacant. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

The above will be shown at any time on application to MR. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th December 1868.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.—A batch of 34 thoroughbred Unnecra Horses just landed, amongst which are some promising Maidens for Turf, and many first-rate Chargers.

Orders from Outstations executed with due attention to the requirements of the purchaser.

The usual Auction will take place on Monday, the 14th instant, at half-past 3 P.M.

Gentlemen desirous of sending their Horses or Carriages are requested to send in the particulars thereof before 12 o'clock noon on preceding Saturday for advertisement.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, in Bombay, on the 11th day of January 1869 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely,

To receive, consider, and adopt the final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS,
HURRIRAM PRANNATH. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th December 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of certain Earthenware Pipe Drains in the Cross Streets of Cammatteepoora.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender with the bill of quantities may be obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

All Tenders must be written on the proper Printed Forms and forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, at his Office, in Apollo Street, on or before Monday the 21st day of December 1868.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 9th December 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are ready to receive Tenders for the following works :—

1st.—The construction of the Masonry in the Foundations, Abutments, and Piers of the new Taptee Viaduct.

2nd.—The raising and traversing the Girders of the old Taptee Viaduct from the single line side to the centre of the old Piers, and for the removing and rebuilding of a portion of the Masonry.

3rd.—The construction of a Tramway and temporary Timber Bridge over the River, near the site of the Taptee Viaduct.

The Tenders to be sent in to the Agent's office, in Bombay, on or before the 1st January 1869.

The Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Bhoosawul, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Company do not bind themselves to receive the lowest or any Tender.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

In the matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of Roychund Deepchund.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition by William Steel, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, authorized Attorney and Agent in Bombay of the Official Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, a Creditor, said praying for adjudication in Insolvency under ... said Act against the said Roychund Deepchund ... verified by the Affidavit of the said William Steel, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Twenty fourth day of November last, and that the matter of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on Monday the Eighteenth day of January 1869.—Dated this 7th day of December 1868.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, the 7th day of December 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on Friday next, the 11th instant, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans of about eighty Native Convicts with two Native Warders and the proportionate Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

Fifty days provisions, water, firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party and fittings for the Convicts only are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Medical Department.

The Medicines will have to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a List of the Articles made over to them.

For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles as passed by Survey Committee which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessels will be ready for final Survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLIS, Secretary.

Superintendent of Marine's Office, Bombay,
8th December 1868.

NOTICE.—On Thursday, the 10th December 1868, at 11 A.M., Messrs. Morgan and Balcriehna are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Bungalow No. 10, N. I. Line, Poona, the Household Property of Colonel Tripe, 12th Regiment M. N. I. Also a valuable collection of Photographic Apparatus, &c., well worthy the attention of Photographers and other Gentlemen interested in the Art.

A Landscape Camera, for views up to 15½ by 12½ with bagbody Lateral and Vertical movement to field frame, 12 single slides of admirable construction, either for Glass or Paper, with 3 view lenses, one a Ross's No. 4, 2 Ross's Orthographic lenses for views 18 by 16 and 15 by 12, in four boxes, with Locks and Keys.

A Landscape Camera with Mahogany sliding body with Ross's No. 5 Landscape lens for pictures 18 by 16.

A Camera Mahogany sliding body for Landscapes or Portraits with Voightlander's portrait No. 3a and Landscape lens 10 by 8.

A Stereoscopic Camera Mahogany Telescopic body with a pair of No. 2 Ross's Portrait Lenses and a pair of Histeria view lenses.

A Mengher's Binocular Camera—bellows body—with a pair of Ross's instantaneous Portrait lenses with extra back combinations for Carte de Visite likenesses.

A Ross Instantaneous Portrait lens.

Also large and small Painting Frames, Cutting Plates of various sizes. Bury Brothers' Rolling Machine—size of plate 15 by 12.

Two Chemical Balances, by Elliott Brothers, of superior construction.

Copper Still in case, with Iron Frame and Furnace, &c

A Spirit Lamp Dishes of Iron, Glass, and part Wood and Glass.

Apparatus useful in Photography.

Chemical-papers manufactured do., perforated mounts for *Carte de Visite* likenesses, Passe Partout Frames, Curtains, Screw Press, Glass, Blowers table.

Oxyhydrozen apparatus, consisting of two Opaque Microscopes, and one Physiscope, with all the electrons for immediate use except an Hydrozen gas generator. This is a very costly, and might be made a very useful apparatus by any public institution.

Things on view on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

Poona, 7th December 1868.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
Notices of Motion.
Government Debt for Water Rate.
Transfer of Victoria Gardens to Municipality.
Overbridges Contribution.
Bombay Jails.
Main Drainage.
Draft Building Act.
Municipal License Tax.
Proceedings of Finance Committee.
Gas Company.
Sanction of Estimates.
Municipality's Outstandings.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Financial Position of the Municipality.
Changes in Finance Committee.
Miscellaneous.
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Dr. Hewlett's Leave of Absence.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Petition from Inhabitants of Nalgaum.
,, from Mr. F. A. Nazareth.
,, from Bhau Byrojee.
,, from Inhabitants of Bhosaree Moola Street.
,, from Mr. P. Higgins.
Proposed Loan of Eight Lakhs.
ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Proposed Census.
Alterations and Reductions in Municipal Establishments
Duties of the Consulting Health Officer.
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Municipal License Tax.
MR. J. MACKINLAY ON REMEDIES FOR THE SMOKANCE.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

December ..... 11 | December 25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

December 25

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes take place, on and after the 1st December 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office :—

For Post Towns on	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	'After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Office.
the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency. ...	7 P. M.	8 P. M.	5 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Sercor	8 A. M.		
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Karrachee, Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A. M	5 P. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1868.

TO-DAY the Bench of Justices will assemble to consider the Expenditure of the Municipality for 1869. What course the discussion will take must depend, in a great degree, on the information at their disposal. They know vaguely that the finances of the island are in arrear, and that we are in debt from fifteen to nineteen lakhs. Even now, after all the special investigations which have been in progress, doctors differ as to the amount of the loan required. The deficit, we understand, is made up of the old loan, the long arrears of uncollected taxes, and an excess of expenditure over estimate for 1868. Among the many causes for this unfortunate state of our local treasury is the defective system, indeed the almost want of system of control, and the impossibility which seems to exist of ascertaining or fixing the sum that shall be spent within the year. The fundamental cause lies in the Municipal Act which established neither a representative nor a despotic form of government for the Island, but one of those hybrids which have failed so extensively in all parts of the world. Any success which has attended the working of the institutions set up in 1865 must be attributed to the tameless energy of the Municipal Commissioner and the public spirit of a few Justices. But as a set-off we have the absence of system, and of anything which may be called a steady Municipal policy, considerable irregularities in the minor departments, and the prevailing uncertainty, even among those best informed, respecting the actual financial and general administrative condition of Bombay. In addition, and operating as an aggravation of chronic evils, we have had to encounter the disturbing influence exercised by a fiscal projector, whose projects may be described as a comprehensive attempt to "finance" the Municipality. Under these circumstances neither the Justices nor the Legislative Council can be expected to decide on any other than provisional measures, for the very good reason that both will be debating and legislating more or less in the air, and not upon the solid basis of indisputable facts. It would, therefore, appear the wiser course to recognize the non-existence of a secure basis, and sanction only such expenditure for 1869 as may be imperatively required by positive necessities, and concur in only such proposals for ... as will meet proved ... and no more. Mr. Martin Wood, in a valuable pamphlet on "Municipal Affairs in 1868," after remarking that "neither the water nor the drainage question is yet so far settled that the Bench need *now* be called upon to provide funds," admits "that, as soon as the city can afford it, we should prepare for the strain that will come, more especially as regards the extension of the water supply." He then correctly adds that "by far the best method of preparation is to keep up our credit. This can only be done by laying out our present income with strict regard to actual necessities, and by seeing that, while it is maintained at its present amount, it is also kept open to steady natural increase." These views appear to us to be sound, and applicable to the existing state of the Municipality. Admitting the desirability of an additional water supply as a precaution against the future, the more prudent course now is to ascertain the extent of our resources and liabilities, and learn exactly how the administrative machinery works; and, pending inquiry, to limit expenditure to the needful and loans to a minimum.

We have on more than one occasion shown that the crisis demands strong measures, and we have ventured to urge the Government of Bombay to appoint an independent Commission of Inquiry. The suggestion has been favourably received on all sides, and it is supported by an apt passage in the Resolution of the Supreme Government on Municipal Taxation to which we formerly called public attention. Mr. Martin Wood, in his pamphlet, also rallies to the proposal. After quoting the paragraph of the Resolution, he says—

"The principle admitted in the phrase—'well founded claims for assistance from imperial revenues' must in our case be carried to its just and legitimate conclusion. What that should be, would be best ascertained by means of a joint Commission comprising—besides three or four of the best informed members of the Bench—two representatives of the Bombay Government, one a revenue and the other an engineer officer, together with a member of the Finance Department on behalf of the Supreme Government. Its work would be 'to review the whole question of municipal taxation and expenditure' as presented in the antecedents, the origin, and the present embarrassments of the corporation. Such a Commission, with all the facilities for investigation that are now ready to hand, would soon get to the bottom of the matter; and when well founded claims, prospective as well as retrospective, have been proved to be such, there is no doubt of their being admitted and ... the higher powers. Then our Municipality would breathe freely and ... fair."

From our point of view the limit within which Mr. Wood desires to imprison the inquiry is too narrow. We want to know a great deal more than the amount which can be fairly claimed from the Supreme Government. Probably an inquiry, even for the very limited object described, would bring out the facts, but it would be better that the Commission should start with intent to make the discovery of our just claims on the Government of India only one item, while the comprehensive aim of the whole investigation should be to present a general and detailed account of the actual position of our finances, the working of the administrative machinery, and the fitness of the Bench, as now constituted, for the transaction of the business it is called upon to do. We should also prefer a Commission more limited in number than that suggested by Mr. Wood, and consisting of men who, for the time required, should have absolutely no other duty to perform. But we are not disposed to chaffer about the apparatus provided the essential end is secured—to wit, a thorough, an exhaustive overhauling of the whole Municipal affairs of Bombay. We trust that the Bench will join in urging on the Government an inquiry which the active Justices, above all men, must know has become an essential condition precedent to an escape from embarrassment and the foundation of future prosperity.

We have read the remarks of *The Times* and the comments of our contemporary upon his truly wonderful Appeal to the Electors of the United Kingdom, and we do not feel at all crushed. If the inconclusive article, with its equivocal peroration, published by *The Times*, gratifies his Bombay namesake, common charity makes us rejoice in his joy. What we wonder at is that the most exacting of publicists should be so easily satisfied. What is the final "judgment" delivered? A common-place. It is that "the Government of India, if it is to be a good Government, must raise money for railways and works of irrigation in trust that the increased revenue of the country will yield the means of payment. Public loans well applied, upon calculations not of direct or immediate profit, but of broad ultimate advantage, represent, according to this doctrine, the best guarantee for those interests of India which are now commended to our consideration. It is seldom that a mighty subject or a transcendent duty has been so concisely expressed, and perhaps few persons anticipated when this question was first promoted that it would ever be made to carry such extraordinary weight." Who doubts that the Government should "raise money for railways and works of irrigation?" Why, it has been an admitted truism for years. The real question is, who is to supply the money, and on what conditions? *The Times* does not throw the least light on that subject. Part of the "doctrine" which our contemporary preached was that England should either guarantee loans, or allow India to borrow at discretion in the open market. *The Times* is too cautious to commit itself to such a position or to hint even at the consequences it would involve, contenting itself with speaking vaguely of a "transcendent duty," and of a "question" which is "made to carry such an extraordinary weight." What could be less precise or less like a "judgment"? But if our contemporary is pleased with the employment of a cloud of words to wrap up a truism, we can only say he is thankful for small mercies. The most striking part of the comedy is that *The Times* says nothing at all, does not deign to notice *the* grand doctrine about England's indebtedness to India, and the attempt to treat India as something apart from the British Empire, against which our remarks were ... That accounts, perhaps, for the air of meek sadness which characterized the note of the trumpet sounded yesterday. Our insatiable contemporary wanted a loaf, and he only got a minute crumb.

IF the telegraphic report of a rupture between Greece and Turkey rest on no better authority than Bourse "gup," it is undeserving of attention. Yet we are bound to remember that the state of the East has long been threatening, and that Prussia has more or less directly backed up the pretensions of Greece. Assuming that there has been a rupture, the next question is, has any European Power connived at it, or have the disputants broken ground at their own discretion? In the first case Europe may be plunged into the uncertainties of the Eastern Question at an early day, and the Rhine and Danube alike may see bloodshed. In the second case the European Powers would probably sit on the would-be belligerents and force them to patch up a truce. It may be that the rupture, if it proceeded from, or was provoked by, the Greek-, is the counter-stroke of Prussia to the raising of the Austrian army to a war footing. For an Eastern quarrel would draw the Austrian army down the Danube and away from the Rhine, and frustrate or mar the suspected Franco-Austrian alliance. But the possibilities of trouble and confusion, consequent on an explosion of the Eastern Question defy estimate, and we are glad that the rumour is so slightly authenticated as to "require confirmation."

A "HITCH" is reported in the settlement of the "Alabama" Question. Mr. Seward, who always showed a disposition to protract the negotiations, and to prevent an arrangement not preceded by some knuckling down on the part of England, now raises objections to the arbitration of the King of Prussia and "requires" that the disputed points shall be resolved by a Commission. Whether this will upset the work of Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, or simply interpose a delay, it is very unfortunate. The King of Prussia, however, will rejoice to think that he has escaped from an onerous responsibility; and the new Ministry will find itself weighted at the outset by a very difficult piece of diplomacy.

THE Chief of Jamkhundee, accompanied by the ... intend leaving for Bombay on Thursday next, to pay his respects to Lord Mayo. It may be in the recollection of our readers that this Chief was unable to attend the late Durbar, on account of the illness of both himself and the Ranee.—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 8.

WE learn from the "Deccan Herald" that Private John Brinston, of H. M.'s 86th Regiment of Foot, who was tried by a general court-martial at Poona on the 20th November last, on six charges of insubordination, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude; to be marked with the letters B. C.; and to be discharged from the service with ignominy. The sentence has been "approved and confirmed" by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

MR. C. O. OLDHAM, Assistant Geological Surveyor of India, has, we see, obtained one year's furlough to England.

THE "Central India Times" understands that it is the intention of the Maharajah Holkar to work the iron mines at Burwei, which were lately purchased by him from Government.

WE observe that the directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting on the 3rd December, raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round. The margin on loans remains unaltered.

THE "Englishman" states that Mr. H. Cowie has been appointed Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Allahabad, on a salary of Rs. 400 a month, raising to Rs. 600 a month, by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month.

WE ("Mofussilite") regret to find that the scarcity of grain, and the consequent increasing prices, are effecting much distress throughout the Punjab, and that there is very little prospect of any diminution at present. Rain would appear to be as far off as ever.

IT is reported (says the "Englishman") that the Government of St. Petersburgh have deputed an officer of the Imperial Staff to report on the progress of the canal between the Rivers Syr and Amoo, and also on the progress in the construction of the river flotilla, the head quarters of which are at Huzarasp.

NATIVE chiefs (says the "Englishman") seems desirous of deriving an advantage from the sale of stamps similar to that enjoyed by the British Government. For some time after the introduction of stamps into native states the highest value was laid at 10 rupees. This has now been raised to Rs. 500, and some of the chiefs, notably Jeypore, have indented on England for dies.

THE "Mofussilite" says.—"We observe from the letter of a correspondent at Mussoorie, published in the 'Delhi Gazette' that the 'Temperance Meeting,' of which we received a circular some days ago, and published in our paper of the 21st Nov., that the whole thing was a hoax; a somewhat silly one too, which is said to have given 'great offence to the parties on whose premises the meeting was announced to be held.' There was much on the face of the circular to stamp it 'strange, if true.'"

THE "Mofussilite" (Delhi) of the 5th inst. has the following military items:—A detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, from the Kussowlie Convalescent Depot, were to have left by train for Agra last evening.—(Dec. 4). A battery of Artillery marched in yesterday morning from the Umballa direction, and is at present encamped outside the Cabul Gate. We believe that the 10th and 12th Bengal Cavalry are daily expected from Allahabad by railway. We understand that the 2nd Goorkah Regiment have at last been ordered to march for Deyrah Dhoon, and will leave Rawul Pindee in the course of a few days.

THE "Indian Daily News" mentions that a circular has lately been issued by the Government of India to all subordinate Governments and local Administrations, desiring them to request all Treasury and Account officers serving under them, to submit a report on the operation of the new system of accounts introduced by Messrs. Foster and Wintle, the English Commissioners, and a statement showing the amount of saving, both of labour and money, effected since its introduction in 1865. It appears that prior to the introduction of the system, the accounts of Treasury officers in certain parts of the country, were kept ... the vernacular tongues of the districts, but after it came into operation those accounts were ordered to be translated. The Treasury officers have therefore been directed to report on the success of the translation system also.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

LONDON, 4TH DECEMBER.

Chief Justice Cockburn will probably be appointed Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Gladstone is consulting with Earl Granville, Earl Clarendon, and Mr. Cardwell regarding the formation of the new Cabinet.

During the demonstration at the Montmartre Cemetry on the 3rd instant 62 persons were arrested.

RUMOURED RUPTURE BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

LONDON, 5TH DECEMBER.

It is rumoured in London and on the Paris Bourse that a rupture has taken place between Turkey and Greece. The rumour, however, requires confirmation.

Mr. Seward requires that the question of the liability of England for the depredations of the "Alabama" shall be settled by a commission instead of by the King of Prussia.

General Sir James Charles Chatterton has been gazetted Col. of the 4th Dragoon Guards, vice General Richard Pigot, deceased. General Edward Pole succeeds Sir James Chatterton as Colonel of the 5th Lancers. General Lewis Duncan Williams has been gazetted Colonel of the 6th Dragoons vice General Thomas Marten, deceased.

The homeward Bombay mail of the 21st ult. reached Suez on the 3rd inst.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, 6TH DECEMBER.

The Observer of ... definitively settled that the Duke of Argyle will be the new Secretary of State for India, and that Mr. John Bright will be the President of the Board of Trade.

The same paper says Earl Granville will be Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chichester Fortesque for Ireland, and the Hon'ble Henry Austin Bruce Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The other members of the Cabinet would then be the same as those whose names were given in yesterday's telegram.

LONDON, 5TH, DEC., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been dull and declining.

Fair Dhollera 8⅜d.

Consols 93¼.

Bank Shares and Government Securities are unaltered.

Exchange on India Is. 11⅛d. to Is. 11⅜d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France	£64,875,000.
,, Notes outstanding	£75,250,000.

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA BRINDISI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TAKE your ticket to Suez by P. and O., no farther; thence to Alexandria per rail, (cost £2-12 first class), and from Alexandria to Brindisi by the Italian steamers £11, or all the way through to Naples for four shillings more, sending all your heavy luggage home by P. and O. to Southampton, and taking with you as small an amount—of luggage I mean, not money—as you possibly can do with.

The Italian steamers do the journey from Alexandria to Brindisi in about three days—seventy-five to eighty hours,—and though they are of course small in comparison with the P. and O. vessels and not by any means as clean and orderly, they are very comfortable (if not too crowded), are free from that horrid smell of cookery which pervades the P. and O. steamers from fore to aft, and, in my opinion, serve a table far more pleasant and palatable than the "fearful and wonderful" concoctions that try the best digestion of a P. and O. passenger. The Italian steamers on the Mediterranean are pretty vessels of about 1,200 tons, Clyde built, very fast, and charmingly decorated. The saloon is on the deck, and the quarter deck above ... lounging chairs, a luxury which the P. and O. might equally afford its highly-charged passengers. The scenery after the first day of leaving Alexandria, embraces Candia, the shores of Greece, and the Ionian Islands, Zante and Cephalonia, till the Adriatic Sea is reached, and the vessel runs into the once famous Roman port of Brundusium, now a miserable, neglected, dull, uninteresting city, without even a decent hotel in which the traveller may find

THE PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

The Punjab Tenancy Bill, which was hurried through the Council at Simla with such objectionable haste has given universal dissatisfaction in the Punjab. A correspondent, who is usually well informed on such subjects, writes that it is "regarded as a blow aimed against the Sikh aristocracy who are already fallen from their former estate. In this respect it is a reversal of the policy followed by Sir Robert Montgomery who regarded the Sikh nobility as the instinctive allies of British power, and was desirous of seeing them take the part of the natural leaders of the people. The action of the Governor-General results simply in filling the heads of the cultivators with ideas of which they would never have dreamed of before. As it is they are fast becoming very rich, and should any emergency arise they will be beyond control."—*Englishman*.

TRANSIT DUTIES.

Our contemporary rejoiced yesterday at having found one English writer in the press of India defending transit duties. "Who," he asked, "is the Bombay correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*? Whoever he be, he is clear-headed enough to see that the levy of an export duty upon cotton is defensible on principle." The *Delhi Gazette* appears from its issue of the 5th instant to be illuminated enough *not* to see it. It says—"The Government of India has considerably disturbed the equanimity of Municipal Commissioners throughout the province, by its trenchant onslaught upon Local and Octroi duties hitherto levied under the guise of octroi or chungee. The mischievous nature of this tax as it was levied in many places, and the open and flagrant defiance of the most ordinarily accepted principles of political economy evinced by the scale of duties fixed on many Municipalities have often been severely condemned in these columns. The Resolution of the 6th November very properly remarks that Municipalities have been doing neither more nor less than resuscitating a tax obnoxious in itself, and more than any other that ingenuity can devise, checks trade and interferes most seriously with the demand and supply theory. To a suitable duty upon articles imported for consumption in a city and its suburbs there can be no valid objection, but to levy the same rate upon produce or merchandize merely passing through for consumption in localities perhaps within the jurisdiction of other Municipalities where a second duty may be justly claimed, is preposterous. . . . . It cannot be questioned that the Government of India is quite right in requiring attention to the subject and in insisting upon correct principles being observed, but we fear that while Municipalities are kept in leading strings many departures from them will have to be recorded. It appears to us that the practise now is to determine first what amount is needed for local purposes, and then to raise it has best it can be collected. The octroi is over a difficult tax to raise quite equitably. The first thing the new Spanish Junta did was to abolish octroi throughout that dominion and substitute a poll-tax."

BOMBAY.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Mozambique, per cottia *Seagul Peninsular* to-day at 9 A.M.

We have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of Part I. Vol. V. of Bombay High Court Reports (edited by Mr. C. E. Farran, Barrister-at-Law,) and of the Index to Vol. IV.

The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., will preach at the Advent lecture in the Cathedral this evening. Service to commence at half-past five o'clock.

YESTERDAY one Abba Andoo was admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment, having, it appeared, sustained severe injuries in consequence of the falling of a heavy stone on his head at the Carnac Bunder.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court, George Kelly, described as a European seaman, was sent to prison for four months, on conviction for stealing a watch, valued at Rs 50, from Robert Nixon.

ON Monday evening last about six o'clock a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Pandooranj Heerooa, at Parell village. The stable was entirely [illegible] and damages [illegible]

From the weather report of the Canara collectorate for the forte-night ending 31st October we learn that in some of the talookas rain was moderate, while in others it was irregular. The crop was ready for being cut. Fever and cattle disease prevailed in almost all the talookas.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, four American sailors, named Henry Barras, Edward Marshall, James Aldon, and Peter Johnstone, were charged with assaulting Mr. Trimbukrao Bapoojee, translator in the High Court. They were convicted, and the first prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 and the others a fine of one rupee each.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Pigot appeared on behalf of Assaria Veerjee and obtained a decree against Premjee Ramjee for Rs. 3,110, due on an adjusted account, with interest at 9 per cent from the filing of the plaint (14th November), costs, and 6 per cent on judgment till payment. The plaintiff appeared and stated that he was unable to pay, being in insolvent circumstances.

THE s.s. *Cashmere*, Captain Dickinson, for Malabar Coast, Colombo and Calcutta sailed yesterday with the following passengers:—For Calicut—A lady and two children, Mr. D. Schmid. For Calicut or Beypore—Mr. Andrews, Captains J. P. Grant and Orphew, Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. J. T. Fox, Mr. J. R. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Bretwell. For Cochin—Miss White. For Cannanore—Lieutenant Hughes and Mr. H. W. Bird. For Colombo—Mr. Crambrook.

IN the High Court yesterday Sir Charles Sargent gave decree in a suit at the instance of Ramdyal Junkeedass against Gungaram Govindram for Rs. 2,200, in respect of money lent, with interest and costs. In another suit, at the instance of Memon Hajee Ahmed Ebrahim against Meer Hossen Hussen Oomrainee, Mr. Dunbar on behalf of the plaintiff asked that the sum of Rs. 3,000 of a loan, with interest at 15 per cent., should be declared a valid claim against two houses belonging to defendant and mortgaged to plaintiff. This was done, and an order granted for the sale of the houses six months hence, failing payment.

THE Secretary of State for India has forwarded to the Government of India a letter from the Admiralty, dated 15th September, containing the following extract from a letter of Captain Tryon:—"I take the liberty of mentioning the names of two officers of the late Egyptian Expedition who materially assisted me. Lieutenant Hewett, who was in command of the *Coromandel*, was in the Red Sea from the very commencement of the Expedition and did excellent service. His ship was always ready when wanted. Lieutenant Davies, who remained at Zoola all the time, was in charge of all the local boats and the crews. Lieutenant Hewett ably commanded the powerful Bombay marine steamer *Coromandel*, and did excellent work in the Red Sea during the whole Expedition. Lieutenant Davies was in charge of all the local boats, boats collected from all parts of the Red Sea. There were about 159 of them, with a total capacity of 2,156 tons. The hire of these vessels and their crews was paid by this officer, and the boats were employed to perform their daily work on the receipt of requisitions made to Lieutenant Davies by authorised heads of departments. Lieutenant Davies is a very hard working officer, and I desire to be permitted to bear testimony to the good work he performed."

SERIOUS CHARGE OF THEFT.

A CHARGE was laid before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court by Ismail Khan, charging Mahomedshah Burkutshah with theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 8,800 which belonged to the widow of the late Nawab of Surat. The information stated—"Noorjaha Begum—widow of the late Nawab of Surat, Mary Jeffreys Khan, and my step-daughter, being the daughter of my present wife—died twenty days ago, leaving me and my wife in charge of a box containing jewels, pearls, gold and silver ornaments, some of them set with precious stones, valued in all at Rs. 8,800. These have been stolen by Mahomedshah Burkutshah, servant of the late Nawab, from the box. He has pledged some of them with Marwarry Hurkaru Kusna and Sheth Kusna, and has since absconded from Bombay and is now at Surat." The Magistrate in compliance with the prayer of the informant granted a warrant for the apprehension of Mahomedshah and for the search of the Marwarry's premises.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

H. M.'s Indian troop-ship *Malabar* is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 18th inst., with the following troops from England, which will be stationed as under:—

15th Hussars—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 50 rank and file—for Secunderabad.

22nd Brigade Royal Artillery—1 captain, 82 rank and file, 30 gunners—for Meean Meer *via* Kurrachee. Remainder for Allahabad *via* Deololee.

Royal Engineers—21 rank and file.

2nd Battalion 1st Foot—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 90 rank and file—for Nusseerabad, *via* Deololee.

2nd Battalion 21st Foot—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 drummer, 49 rank and file—for Rangoon, *via* Beypore and Madras.

45th Foot—2 subalterns, 120 rank and file—for Madras *via* Beypore.

77th Foot—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 100 rank and file—for Agra *via* Deololee.

102nd Foot—1 sergeant for Lucknow, *via* Deololee.

105th Foot—1 sergeant for Meerut, *via* Deololee.

Royal Artillery—2 sergeants, 1 rank and file—for Deputy Adjutant General's Office, Simla.

The 12th Madras Native Infantry, at present stationed at Poonah, are under orders to proceed to Bombay about the 16th inst., and thence embark for Rangoon by the s. s. *Asia* and the sailing transport *Tweeton*. This regiment consists of 9 European officers, 14 native officers, 689 non-commissioned rank and file, 7 women, 26 children, 62 public and 147 private followers. The following is a list of the European officers and their families:—

Colonel J. G. Halliday, Mrs. Halliday and daughter.
Lieut.-Col. L. Tripe.
Major C. V. Gordon, and Mrs. Gordon.
Capt. H. Cuningham, Mrs. Cunningham and two children.
Lieut. and Adjutant F. H. Tyrrell.
Lieut. L. S. Desborough.
Lieut. R. D. Lowe.
Lieut. and Quartermaster C. W. Elenkin.
Surgeon J. R. Theobald and child.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S CRITICISMS ON CAPTAIN TULLOCH'S DRAINAGE SCHEME.

We have received a copy of a lengthy communication addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by Mr. Russel Aitken, Executive Engineer to the Municipality, in reference to the report recently prepared by Captain Tulloch, R. E., proposing a drainage project for Bombay. In forwarding the communication to Government, Mr. Crawford, we understand, stated that Captain Tulloch was quite prepared to reply to Mr. Aitken's remarks, but that he (the Commissioner) considered the only way to settle the matter satisfactorily was to appoint a Commission similar to the one on the Wet Dock Question.

We print to-day the first half of Mr. Aitken's paper:—

Engineer's Office—Municipality of Bombay,
7th December 1868.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—The question of the Main Drainage of Bombay has arrived at such a stage that further silence on my part might be construed into tacit acquiescence in opinions which my past experience both in Bombay and elsewhere convince me are erroneous, and which if carried into effect will be productive of serious mischief to the health and welfare of the city.

Captain Tulloch's report, which has been lately circulated, contains at least two errors, either of which are fatal to the scheme therein proposed, even if all other parts of it should be perfect.

Captain Tulloch's whole calculation and scheme is founded upon such a serious mistake as to certain facts that I have no hesitation in characterising it, in so far as it bears on that portion of the subject, as perfectly and entirely useless.

Before water from the Flats can be run into the sea it is absolutely necessary that the rise and fall of the tide should be accurately understood and correctly stated. Captain Tulloch does not appear to understand the rise and fall of the tides in Bombay as he has given ordinary neap tides a rise and fall of 10 feet, whereas the rise and fall of such a tide is only 6 feet or 4 feet less range. I need hardly inform you that this lowering of the tides is equal to raising the Flats, and that therefore any reasoning or plans founded on such false data are worse than useless, and I fear that the very excellent proposal for a People's Park on the Flats must be deferred until the Flats are raised or the tides are altered.

The second mistake to which I allude is where Captain Tulloch touches on the subject of house drainage, a question the magnitude of which, in so far as it concerns Bombay, he does not quite appear to comprehend. He states, and it is the vital part of the scheme for ware pipe will be laid under the gullies between the houses, and connected "with the pipe which now brings down the waste water from the upper portions of the house."

If Captain Tulloch had taken the trouble to examine the houses in the Native Town, he would have found that in most cases not one pipe alone takes the waste water from a house, but there are frequently not less than five and six waste water pipes to one house. Captain Tulloch appears also to have forgotten that the privies must be connected with his drain pipes, so that even if it be decided not to remove the excreta by the sewers, the carrying away of the waste water from the privies must be provided for. But perhaps it will be better to discuss and reply to the various questions regularly and in order as they arise in the report.

It is with regret that I find myself compelled to recall the history of the Drainage question since my arrival here, but it is a subject which is sometimes difficult for me to review with satisfaction, and upon which my opinion may perhaps be not entirely unbiassed.

I need hardly remind you that the report which I submitted to you on the 21st December 1866 was prepared under your general instructions, and that the large first cost was not then considered by you to be any bar to its being carried out; in fact when I mentioned the amount of the estimate, you remarked that the object was to get a scheme as nearly perfect as possible, and that the estimated cost was but a matter of minor importance. Acting under these instructions, I prepared my Main Drainage scheme, the principal feature of which was that the sewage should be taken to some point at Colaba, and that it should there be discharged into the sea on the Harbour side of the Island, whence, I contended, it would be swept away never to return.

In the general feeling on the subject of public works for the improvement of the city has undergone a very great alteration since my report was prepared, and the inhabitants of Bombay now take more sober and common-sense views of things than they did when the Back Bay and other Reclamation schemes received such general and indiscriminate support. The total amount of my estimate for the Main Drainage was 110 lacs of rupees. Of the above, however, 36 lacs of rupees were for works incidentalto, but not absolutely necessary for, the drainage of the city. These incidental works, it was thought,—and you may remember that you were then of that opinion—might very well be carried out in connection with the Drainage scheme which appeared to offer a favourable opportunity for such improvements.

That this scheme was not then considered financially impracticable is shown by the action of Sir Bartle Frere's Government, who ordered that it should be sent home for the consideration and opinion of the highest scientific authorities.

No sooner had the Secretary for Public Works returned from England, than a fresh series of Government Resolutions appeared, in which not only was the question of the outfall re-opened, but almost every point was rediscussed, and after the loss of several months the whole question was, at last, sent home for the opinion of eminent engineers in England.

Instead, however, of receiving an opinion from the highest engineering authorities in England, we have received a report from Mr. Rawlinson, and I may without any disrespect say that Mr. Rawlinson's position as Engineers is not of that eminence which would justify Government in the demands and sanctions in incurring such an enormous expenditure as will be necessary for the drainage of the city.

Mr. Rawlinson's Report bears all the marks of great want of local knowledge, and I am somewhat surprised that he did not avail himself of every means of obtaining this. For instance, shortly after Mr. Rawlinson had prepared his report, Mr. Ormiston, C.E., happened to be in England, and in his usual public spirited manner he called on Mr. Rawlinson, and offered to supply any information in his power, information which from Mr. Ormiston's local knowledge, as well as owing to the great amount of attention which he has devoted to this particular subject, would have been most valuable. And it is, I think, much to be regretted, both on public grounds and for the sake of Mr. Rawlinson's reputation, that he did not discuss Mr. Rawlinson's matter fully with Mr. Ormiston and revise his report. The consequence of this want of local knowledge has been that Mr. Rawlinson's report is, in my opinion, of no use whatever for practical purposes, and might be summed up in these words with which every one will in the abstract agree: "I think it undesirable to throw the sewage into the sea, and I would recommend that it be used for irrigation. Mr. Rawlinson, however, in his anxiety to further the cause of irrigation takes objection to the use of covered tanks for storing sewage, and seems to think that evil would result from the gases escaping from the putrid matter, but he forgets that the very object of the proposed tanks at Colaba was to get quit of the dangers attendant on sewage becoming rapidly putrid, as it always must in a climate such as Bombay; and Mr. Rawlinson must know as well as I do, that in properly constructed tanks it is quite as impossible for the putrid gases, generated by decomposition, to escape in any way except through the engine fires, and thence up the chimney, as it is for the gases in a bottle of soda water to escape until the cork is removed.

In para. 12 Mr. Rawlinson remarks that the experiments with Floats stop just where they ought to have been continued. I must differ with Mr. Rawlinson in this matter, as I considered and still consider that if the sewage gets well away from the Bombay side of the Harbour it is practically destroyed.

There is something almost ludicrous in the manner in which the pollution of the River Thames is continually cited, and every other place compared with it, and the idea of calling Bombay Harbour with its more than 100 square miles of area, and with its opening at both ends, a "confined bay" is just as absurd.

If we have an increased water supply, and a population of 1,000,000, then we shall have about 12,000,000 gallons, or say 2,000,000 cubic feet of sewage to discharge at every tide. But as I have said, the Harbour is 100 square miles in area, and the rise of tide is sometimes as much as 17 feet, the average being about 9 feet, so that the sewage which would be thrown into the Harbour would not be one ten-thousandth part of the ebb and flow at every tide. It may however be said that even this ten-thousandth portion of sewage may become a nuisance, and that it will gradually accumulate from repeated doses, but this is impossible, as the water in the Harbour is, in great part at least, renewed every day by fresh sea water from the Indian Ocean. It is well known to all mariners that there is an ocean current in front of this part of the Coast of India of not less than 20 miles per day. This current during the fair season, or for eight months of the year runs from north to south, but during the S. W. monsoon there is an inshore current from south to north. A little consideration, therefore, must convince an unprejudiced observer that as the water is always being renewed, it will be impossible for the sewage to accumulate in it.

That there is this tendency of the tide to convey any matter thrown into it towards Kennery Island and away from Colaba, is shown by the fact that the sea water in the vicinity of Colaba and at Malabar Point is during the fair season clear and free from mud; whereas in the vicinity of Kennery it is much discoloured. The position also of "direction lights," as it is called, at the entrance of the Harbour, is another clear proof of the fact that there is a current from the northward in front of the Harbour, and if this theory be conceded (as it must be) there is an end to the possible accumulation of sewage in the Harbour.

With regard to Float experiments, Nos. 39 and 40 referred to by Mr. Rawlinson, there can be no doubt but that had he carefully studied them, he would have come to a very different conclusion. Float experiments are only valuable as indicators of what is going on, and results must be deduced with the greatest care. Experiments Nos. 39 and 40 were taken on the 4th of June, and if Mr. Rawlinson had had any local knowledge of the Harbour he would have known that the South West Monsoon winds had set in about a fortnight previously, and that there was therefore a considerable swell from the southward coming into the Harbour. This necessitated the use of large flags so that the floats might not be lost. A strong S. W. wind was blowing at the time, which acting on the upper surface of the water and on the flags, in conjunction with the waves, forced the floats up the Harbour, and kept them there. Conclusions come to without a knowledge of the circumstances in each case are apt to lead to serious misapprehensions. I still maintain that if sewage is cast into the sea at Colaba it must be swept away from Bombay and ultimately out of the Harbour.

But again, it is said, why destroy so much valuable manure, why throw into the sea matter which is possessed of such valuable fertilising qualities, and which in a country like India would be valuable were it no stronger than simple water. Then we have cited as examples of what should be done the sewage farms at Croydon, Carlisle and one or two other places in which sewage has been used with success for irrigational purposes. The advocates of sewage utilization however neglect to bring forward Cunningham and the many other places in which it has been a perfect failure, and where large sums of money have been thrown away in fruitless experiments. I am obliged to Mr. Rawlinson for his kind expression of opinion with regard to my knowledge of the question of sewage utilization, but I must tell you that he is mistaken, as I was well acquainted with the whole system having lived for a considerable time in the immediate vicinity of the irrigated lands at Edinburgh, and having in addition given very great attention to the subject.

With respect to the word "waste," which is always associated with the sewage into the sea, I would only remark that *waste* when used in such a way is only a comparative word, and that if the expense of utilizing sewage is greater than the return to be expected from the sale of grass, &c., such so-called utilization would be *waste*, whilst to throw it into the sea would be *saving*.

I cannot better illustrate my meaning than by instancing what actually took place in Bombay on the return of the Abyssinian Expedition, when owing to the want of facilities for working the trade of the Port it was found cheaper to take certain ships to the mouth of the Harbour, and there throw the cargoes into the sea, than to retain them on hire at great expense until they could be unloaded.

Mr. Rawlinson seems to think that sewage can be used in the Island of Bombay itself, but your opinion is, I believe, that it cannot, the difficulty which exists between the state of sewage in Bombay and the same matter in the temperate climate of England, I am quite disposed to agree with you. "Fresh sewage," says Mr. Rawlinson, "has no smell, and if it be at once applied to vegetable growth all foul matter is at once absorbed and utilized by the plant." This of course is the case, and if sewage be brought in contact with a sufficient quantity of growing plants no nuisance results. Mr. Rawlinson thinks that a greater amount of sewage can be applied to land in India than is applied in England. I am quite prepared to admit that more may be applied, but I am exceedingly doubtful whether this sewage water would not run off nearly as foul as it was put on. I know that at Edinburgh where the supply is very much greater than the demand, and where any amount of sewage may be run on to the land by gravitation, the sewage water is very foul when it leaves the irrigation fields.

Let us therefore suppose that the sewage of the whole of Bombay is thrown on 800 acres somewhere in the Island of Salsette, and that as proposed by Captain Tulloch, who has worked out Mr. Rawlinson's plan, it has to be forced through a four feet pipe to the point of distribution. Let us consider what would be the cost of irrigation for eight months of the year in utilizing the sewage which otherwise will what would be required to throw it into the sea.

Captain Tulloch in his report estimates the first cost, which will be required for works, &c., to utilize sewage at the rate of 22 lacs of rupees.

Admitting, therefore, for the sake for argument that this estimate is correct, the calculation of the cost of utilization part of the scheme will be as under—

Interest at 6 per cent. on 22 Lacs of Rupees...	Rs.	1,32,000
Cost of Coal for extra pumping	"	75,000
Management of irrigation at say Rs. 10 per acre..	"	8,000
	Rs.	2,15,000

That is two lacs more per year would require to be expended than if the sewage was thrown into the sea at Lovegrove.

With regard, however, to the return to be expected from irrigation by sewage, Mr. Rawlinson proposes to throw the sewage of Bombay on 800 acres of land. Under the most sanguine calculation a return of 40 tons of rye grass per acre per annum is the most which may be expected. At present, however, there is good cause for doubt as to whether sewage irrigation will in India give the crops which are obtained under the most favourable circumstances in England. For instance, at a discussion which took place on the subject of sewage irrigation in London, Mr. Marriage, who is the tenant of the Croydon Irrigation farm, stated that his "success was not equal to that at Edinburgh. That might arise partly from climate, for he found the hot dry summers of the climate about London were very detrimental to the growth of grass, and forced it to seed while blade was what was wanted for cattle to feed on. Clouds and frequent irrigation were favourable to its growth." Mr. Marriage also says, "the public entertained very erroneous ideas when they thought sewage would produce from 25 to 40 tons per acre. As to the high price of Edinburgh grass, he supposed there must be comparatively little grass in the neighbourhood."

Mr. Marriage's opinion must of course be taken with some reservation, as he is the tenant of the lands on which the sewage at Croydon is used. It should, however, be remembered that irrigation by sewage has only been a success in a few cases, and in no case except in one of the meadows of Edinburgh has it paid to pump sewage; then the water is only pumped a few feet, and coals are Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per ton, instead of Rs. 33 or Rs. 40 as in Bombay.

Mr. A. Latham at the same discussion thought that "if irrigation works were put up they would prove a failure, as they had done in other parts of the country, where, after being established at great cost, they were abandoned in consequence of the expense entailed by them."

If, however, for the sake of argument we admit that the 800 acres of ground irrigated with sewage will each yield 40 tons of rye grass per annum (and Captain Tulloch only claims a return of 40 tons per acre,) then we will have 32,000 tons of rye grass for sale every year. During the monsoon the best green grass is sold in the Island of Salsette to grass cutters, &c., at the rate of 4 annas per 100 bundles of 9 lbs. each, or at the rate of say 10 annas per ton.

But during the bad weather it is to be expected that green grass will fetch considerably more than it does during the fair season; if therefore we consider that it will be twice as valuable then, the return will be as under—

10,000 tons of grass during the monsoon at 10 as. per ton	Rs.	6,25,000
22,000 tons do. do. do. at Rs. 1 as. 4	"	27,500
	Rs.	33,850

But, as we have seen, the cost of the irrigation works and of the extra pumping when compared with what it would cost to throw the sewage into the sea at Lovegrove amounts to Rs. 2,10,000, so that the return from grass would be less than one-sixth of the working expenses.

Of course if sewage could be applied with success for the purpose of growing vegetables in gardens in Bombay, very different pecuniary results might be obtained. But Mr. Conybeare's experiments showed that though crops with sewage in such a climate as this were unfit for use as human food.

It may, however, be urged that a greater price than Rs. 1-4 per ton may be obtained for green grass during the hot season, but after going carefully into the cost of production of milk by buffaloes fed on green and also on dry grass, I find that it will not pay a cow-keeper to give more than the above. The increase of milk obtained from feeding buffaloes on green grass is but trifling in quantity, and there is no improvement in quality. In Bombay the price of dry grass suitable for feeding buffaloes can never increase to any great degree, as the Harbour is surrounded on all sides by hills on which any amount of buffalo grass may be had almost for the labour of cutting it.

In Edinburgh the case is very different, there the land is almost all arable, and in the highest state of cultivation, whilst the hill-grass is used for feeding sheep.

The application of sewage for irrigational purposes, is one which depends for its success on a number of incidental circumstances, *the absence of any one of which may cause failure.*

(To be continued.)

BETTER THAN A CHAPLAINCY.—We observe the announcement of the death on the 4th ultimo of the Rev. Algernon Peyton, the rector of the richest living in Algernon Peyton, the rector of the richest living in England—the rectory of Daddington, including that of March, Cambridgeshire, which is returned as being worth nearly £8,000 a year. He had held the living since 1811—for fifty-seven years, and derived the income during that period aggregating only £246,000! as its £8,000 a year. As Sydney Smith once observed—"What a very pretty sum to commence the next world with." The patron of this fat living is a Captain in the Life Guards,—Sir H. W. Peyton. We fancy no one need now apply.—*Madras Times.*

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[MR. S. D. BIRCH'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED.]

SIR CHARLES JACKSON—I believe that you got an allotment in the same month of June of 150 shares in the Financial Association of India and China? (A.) I did.—(Q.) At what premium were they on that day? (A.) I am not aware.—(Q.) You got an allotment of 100 shares of the new issue in the Financial Association of India and China? (A.) No; there was only one issue that I am aware of.—(Q.) What were the numbers of your shares? (A.) I do not remember. There were 150.—(Q.) One hundred and fifty of the original shares, and 100 shares in the new issue? (A.) No, I had no more than 150.—(Q.) You do not know the books of the Association? (A.) I never saw them. The other hundred may have been a transfer.—(Q.) Did you know that Mr. Blair had allotments in the same company? (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) You never happened to speak of it to each other? (A.) I do not remember that we did.—(Q.) You deny that you had any shares in the second issue? (A.) Here are what I had; you have the account before you. President—This has been given to us as the book of the second issue? (handing a book to the witness.) (A.) I had none.—(Q.) You did not take them up? (A.) The original shareholders may have had them, but I sold my shares.—(Q.) Then they may have been issued upon the original allotment, and some other person may have taken them up? (A.) They stood in my name for a long time; but I think that I have a letter here which shows when the transfers were effected.—(Q.) What are you about to read from? (A.) A letter from Mr. Gerrard, the deputy manager of the Oriental Bank, to whom I wrote to give me some information about my account.—(Q.) When did you transfer those shares? (A.) Not till very late in the year. I do not think that 50 were ever transferred.—(Q.) They were transferred at the end of 1864? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Will you point out the item in your account of the sale? (A.) On the 28th of June and on the 29th of June, 1864.—(Q.) That is the allotment? (A.) No, those are the sales, they were paid for on the 8th of June, and on the 15th.—(Q.) You sold them? (A.) I did.—(Q.) What did you pay for them? (A.) 15,000 rupees.—(Q.) And you sold them for Rs. 62,750? (A.) I did.—(Q.) Then I think that in October, 1864, you got an allotment of two shares in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company? (A.) Yes, they were paid for on the 17th of November, and there was a cheque for Rs. 6,000. (Q.) You sold those shares on the 31st of January and the 1st of February 1865, did you not?—(A.) The Oriental Bank did.—(Q.) But of course under your orders? (A.) Yes, but it is a different question whether I sold them myself or whether a public bank sold them. (Q.) What profit did you sell them at? What was the price?—(A.) Rs. 12,000 premium. I sold them for Rs. 18,000.—(Q.) There was a clear profit of Rs. 12,000 on that transaction?—(A.) I believe so. (Q.) What was the premium on those shares at the time when they were allotted to you? (A.) I am not aware of that.—(Q.) Was not that allotment present to you of Rs. 12,000? Witness—I do not know what you mean by a "present?" President—It amounts to a present, does it not?—(A.) I cannot see it. There was no restriction upon Government servants having shares in these companies.—(Q.) To whom did you apply for those Mazagon land shares? (A.) To the promoters.—(Q.) Who were they?—(A.) I do not remember. I sent the application in the usual way. I applied to no one in particular.—(Q.) Those shares were allotted by Premchand Roychund, were they not?—(A.) I am not aware.—(Q.) To whom did you apply for the allotment in the Financial Association of India and China? (A.) To the directors.—(Q.) Who were they? (A.) I forget how the application was worded, but I think that it went in to them generally.—(Q.) On the 1st of February 1865, I believe you got an allotment of five Port Canning shares? (A.) I did.—(Q.) At what premium did they stand at the time of the allotment?—(A.) I do not know, but I believe that they went up to Rs. 5,000. President—We had it proved by two witnesses that on the day when they were allotted to you they were at Rs. 9,500 premium? (A.) I hold them still.—(Q.) To whom did you apply for those shares? (A.) I applied to Mr. Scott. To no one else that I am aware of.—(Q.) You never applied to Premchund Roychund? (A.) No.—(Q.) You asked nobody else for those shares? (A.) No, I do not believe that I did.—(Q.) You did not ask any one else to use his influence? (A.) Not that I am aware of.—(Q.) You paid for those shares on the 15th February 1865? (A.) I believe that I did.—(Q.) Do you hold those shares now? (A.) I do.—(Q.) Have you received another allotment of shares? (A.) I believe I have.—(Q.) You received a small allotment on those shares? (A.) I believe I have.—(Q.) President—On the 28th of January 1865 I think you received another allotment? Witness—In what. President—Two United Victoria and Colaba shares. (A.) They were paid for on the 8th of February. They were paid for through the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation.—(Q.) At what premium were they? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) You know the premium at which you sold them? (A.) I do.—(Q.) At what premium did you sell them? (A.) They were sold for Rs. 18,000 on the 28th of February.—(Q.) That is a premium of Rs. 4,000 each? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Making Rs. 8,000? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Did you get allotments in the Asiatic Bank? (A.) I think that I was in the first issue.—(Q.) When did you become an owner of shares in the Asiatic Bank? (A.) On the 14th of February 1865.—(Q.) That is an item of Rs. 10,000? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Did you buy those shares in the market? (A.) No.—(Q.) Where did you get them? (A.) I got them from Mr. Hannay.—(Q.) Allotted to you? (A.) Allotted to me.—(Q.) I am talking of the original shares? (A.) Yes, those are the shares which I ever held, and I think also Bank. President—In consequence of getting that allotment of original shares. Witness—It was not an allotment of original shares. I had no original shares. It was the second issue. President—How did you come to have an allotment of new issue shares on that occasion? Mr. Hannay gave them to you? (A.) I applied to Mr. Hannay or to the bank for them.—(Q.) How was that, because the evidence before us shows that the original persons entitled to shares in the new issue were those who held shares in the old? (A.) I think that that is a mistake. I paid £150 each for them besides what the share was.—(Q.) You got them at premium? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) You paid? (A.) I paid into the bank.—(Q.) Did you get an allotment paper? (A.) I had them with me to bring here, but Mr. Turquand was summoned to produce them. I paid for them to qualify myself. I placed the banking account with the Board of the Commissioners immediately they went out, and when Mr. Prentice found that I was to be examined in England, I think he told Mr. Chauntrell that he thought any explanations had better come from myself. I understood that my account was not to be made public. President—There is nothing which takes place before this Commission which will not be made public. Witness—I mean to say that I never tried to conceal my account. President—You never suggested that you did. I want to see these allotment papers, because we were not able to see them in India. (Some papers were here produced.) Is there anybody from the Asiatic Bank who will able to explain to us how an allotment for the new issues was made at a premium?—(A.) I understood that they were all made so. The new share in the bank at Madras, I think, were issued at a premium.—(Q.) You paid a premium for those shares? (A.) Yes. There are two other papers which will explain it in which the whole amount was paid up.—(Q.) One is the 30th of June 1865; 100 shares in the Asiatic Banking Corporation at a premium of 75 per cent.? (A.) Yes. Then you will find that on another date there was a deposit note taken to meet this call.—(Q.) In what other companies did you receive allotments? (A.) I had two shares, I believe, in the Victoria Land and Press Company. I am not certain, but I believe so.—(Q.) They were at a premium too? (A.) They were, I believe.—(Q.) When were they allotted. What did you pay for them? (A.) That I do not remember.—(Q.) You were sold for Rs. 16,000 on the 1st of February.—(Q.) What premium did they fetch? (A.) That I do not know.—(Q.) They were sold at a premium? (A.) They were.—(Q.) What other shares had you allotted? (A.) I had two in the China Bank. I am not certain, but I think that that was one of the very first.—(Q.) They were at a premium at the time of allotment, were they not? (A.) I do not think they were. The China Bank never came to any thing; at least it fell off afterwards. It was opposed in China.—(Q.) It was not started? (A.) I was not started.—(Q.) What else started? (A.) I had 50 shares in the veterinary stables allotted.—(Q.) Were they at a premium? (A.) I think not. I hold them still.—(Q.) And they are worth nothing? (A.) They are worth nothing.—(Q.) Did you ever enter into any share transaction with any person? (A.) None whatever with the exception of—(Q.) You had no speculation in shares? (A.) None whatever. I never bought a share in Bombay, or sold one either, excepting these which you have before you.—(Q.) Are you aware of the Government orders against civilians dealing with shares? (A.) No, I am not.—(Q.) Are you not aware of the order issued by Sir George Clerk? (A.) There is no order that I am aware of there.—(Q.) Are you not aware of its republication by Sir Bartle Frere? (A.) No.—(Q.) Have you ever seen that order and the minute by Sir George Clerk republished by Sir Bartle Frere? (A.) I have seen it since I have been home.—(Q.) Did you never see it in India? (A.) I saw a part of it, but Sir George Clerk's is simply an order of the Government of Bombay.—(Q.) But surely it must have been a subject which interested you? Witness—Why? President—It rebuked very much the practice of civilians purchasing shares in the place where they resided. (A.) I do not remember it. President—And a very long minute by Sir George Clerk was republished by Sir Bartle Frere and his Government when you were there.—(A.) The result of it was what I have said. President—It does not appear to have any value with some people, certainly. (A.) It may not have had with some.—(Q.) Do you mean to say that you did not know that it was against the orders of Government to receive allotment of shares? (A.) I did not.—(Q.) You knew of these orders, you say? (A.) I knew of the publication.—(Q.) Did you consider your conduct a compliance with those orders? (A.) I knew of no harm in it. President—This sets forth an order of Sir George Clerk, and also another minute of Sir George Clerk, and also a resolution of the Government of India? (A.) June 5th 1852 is the date of the order which was reprinted in Bombay. President—There is an order of Sir George Clerk, of the 14th of November 1861, and one of December, 1861, every one of those orders is set out? (A.) It says—"In banks or other companies except as simple shareholders." President—Yes; but that is in much older orders? (A.) It does not say anything except that men trading in shares should lose their promotion.—(Q.) That is your interpretation of it? (A.) Yes. President—Putting the Government orders aside, do you think that it was right in a gentleman holding your position to put forward your office as a ground to apply for shares at a premium at the time? (A.) I did not put forward my office.—(Q.) You say—"I am not very grasping, but if for this occasion you will consider the president of the Bank of Bombay, the Accountant General, and the trainer of *Rany* (that very fast horse) as well." Witness—I think that shows that it was merely a quiz. President (reading)—"And allot him six shares, I shall not object." Do you think that it was right in a person holding your position to put forward your office, whether it was connected with any other or not? Witness—Will you take those words with the context? President—Do you think that it was right to put forward your office when receiving nothing but what was at the time a present, of Rs. 80,000? (A.) I did not put forward my office.—(Q.) Do you think that you would have got that money if you had not held your office? (A.) I do.—(Q.) Do you think that you put yourself in a position to protect the Bank, when you took all these allotments from these scheming parties who established these companies? (A.) I think that I was quite in a position to do my duty there.—(Q.) You think that you put yourself in a position to protect the Bank against parties coming there for discounts, loans, and cash credits?—(A.) Yes.—(Q.) Do you think that the acquisition of these shares was known to almost all the dependents in this Bank?—(A.) I daresay that some of them were aware of it.—(Q.) Do you think that you put yourself in a position to protect the Bank against its own servants in those transactions? (A.) I should have protected the Bank if I had been aware that these gentlemen were trafficking in shares.—(Q.) Did you put yourself into a position to call Mr. Blair, or any other servant of the Bank, over the coals, and to dismiss him or them when they knew that you were doing the same thing? Witness—Doing what? President—Taking allotments of shares? (A.) Perhaps not.—(Q.) Did you put yourself in a position to protect the Bank as against its customers? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Were not many of those customers the donors of those shares? (A.) Some were.—(Q.) Many were. What do you mean by "donors"? President—I mean that they allotted those shares to you, which were simply presents of money, on the day when you got them. (A.) I do not admit them to be so, but there is no question that it is a present to a man who gets those shares, when they are at that premium in the market. I now wish to take you through the items of this account, and to see that I have every one of them quite accurately. Have you your Oriental Bank account? I will take the credit side of it. Witness—What is the first date? President—"27th June, by Bank of Bombay, Rs. 21,750." (

i.e., they discharged the piece without bringing it to the shoulder, and used no ramrod or wadding—thus their firing, though rapid, was far from effective. In some engagements they were said to have fired a greater number of rounds per minute than the Russian soldiers did at some of the celebrated Crimean battles. With all the cunning and artifice of savages, they sometimes encased themselves in hog-skins, and imitating with wonderful precision the habits and movements of that animal, they made their way close to the camp of the soldiers. "Once bitten twice shy," so a huge hog, very assiduously rooting up ferns and gradually nearing the camp with most consummate innocence, became an object of suspicion. On more occasions than one the soldiers have been circumvented by the wily savages, who dealt in ambuscades and any artifice which took the soldiers at a disadvantage. Since the outbreak of the war the Maories who have been constantly at war with themselves as well as with the Government, have decreased in numbers so rapidly that the almost total extermination of this noble race is looked upon as an event not altogether improbable. Trusting that the above may interest some of your readers, I remain, &c.,

E. B. W.

Geelong, October 19th, 1868.

THE CAREER OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

(Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11.)

THE untimely death of the young Marquis of Hastings, in his twenty-seventh year, although anticipated by all who noted the tottering gait and debilitated aspect which he brought back from Norway in September last, will long be remembered by those to whom the British turf is dear, as one of the events which are severally "not so much an event as a conspicuous date." Within the lifetime of the veteran Admiral Rous, whom his sporting fellow-countrymen have loved to hail as Father and Dictator of the Turf, many scores of young men of noble lineage and high degree have strutted their brief hour upon the stage at Newmarket, Epsom, or Ascot, and have left behind them no other record of their existence than the fact that in this year or that they started certain race-horses, of which the Racing Calendar proclaims, they were once the owners. Brief, however, as may have been the racing career, and suicidal as may have been the folly, of many a reckless and ruined patrician, it cannot be pretended that any other sporting nobleman ever concentrated within twenty-six short years so singular a life-story as the youthful Marquis who yesterday breathed his last in Grosvenor-square. The courtly pages of "Lodge" or "Debrett" reveal lordly names and proud titles by the hundred to the eyes of those who care to search for an answer to Juvenal's sneering question. "Of what avail is blood or rank?" But among the many Peers of Great Britain, illustrious as some of them are from ancestral descent, from great erudition, or from enlightened statesmanship, there was no one who might more strictly be called a "representative man" than the unhappy youth over whom we have already to write the narrow words—*Hic jacet*. It cannot be said that Lord Hastings represented long ancestral descent, for he was but the fourth Marquis of his name. It cannot be said that he represented great erudition, or even the average culture of his class; for when a short letter, bearing his signature, appeared last June in the columns of one of our contemporaries, no one gave him the credit of having penned it himself. It cannot be said that he represented enlightened statesmanship or active philanthropy, for it is doubtful whether such words as "Free Trade" or the "Ten Hours Factory Bill," whispered in poor Lord Hastings's living ear, would have roused any distinct ideas to his mind. Of what, then, was he the representative? We answer, unhesitatingly of a science which he did not invent, but of which he was the Archidiascalus—a science which, we most earnestly hope, will pass away with him—the science of "plunging." In the long and exciting annals of the British Turf never has there been any man known, whether gentle or simple, who would stake with unchanging countenance such enormous sums upon the speed and endurance of a horse as the quondam owner of Lecturer and Lady Elizabeth. Many owners of race-horses have exercised a more distinct influence upon the fortunes and history of his favourite pastime than Lord Hastings. The names of Sir Charles Bunbury, of the great Lord Jersey, of Lord George Bentinck, Lord Eglinton, Lord Glasgow, Sir Joseph Hawley, Admiral Rous, General Peel, and Mr. George Payne, will be mentioned in connection with the British Turf and its shifting fashions, for decades after they, and the high-mettled racers which they owned, have been resolved into dust. But the name of the young and untimely-removed Marquis of Hastings will live as long as that of his oldest contemporary; for he, and he alone, contrived within six brief years to gamble away Loudon Castle and Donington, to win £30,000 upon a Derby, and lose £100,000 upon a Derby.

In presence of these facts, well may we ask, what avails it to record that Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Rawdon-Hastings—Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, Viscount Loudoun, Baron Grey de Ruthyn, and possessor of many another title in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Earl of Loudoun, Baron of Tarrenzean and Manchline in the Peerage of Scotland; Earl of Moira and Baron Moira of Rawdon in the Irish Peerage—was born on the 22nd of July, 1842; that, on January the 17th 1851, at the death of his brother—an officer in the Rifle Brigade, who was drowned in Birkenhead Dock—he became Marquis; that on the 10th of July, 1864, he married the young and fascinating Lady Florence Paget; that, inasmuch as he leaves behind him no son or brother, the title becomes extinct with him. If there is something of mockery in the recapitulation of high-sounding earthly titles within the chilling and solemn presence of death, will there not be found some to remember that this hapless young Marquis came of a race which knew little fear? Among the many gallant and intrepid soldiers who fought for King George III. against his revolted North American colonists, no braver or more fearless man ever drew the sword than Adjutant-General Rawdon, the ancestor of him who received but yesterday. When, in the year 1812, the Earl of Moira, the great friend of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., and of Marquis Wellesley—was translated to Calcutta, as Governor-General of British India, he found the Pindarees, the Nepaulese, and many another insubordinate Indian hill tribe, in open insurrection against British rule. The firmness and sagacity by which he made British authority paramount throughout the whole Indian Peninsula gained for him the distinction of being created the 1st Marquis of Hastings. If, instead of exhibiting the congenital pluck of his race, by staking thousands upon a two-year-old, and never flinching when the race went against him, the fourth Marquis of this illustrious house had been fated to lead such a cavalry charge as that in which Nolan met his death, might we not at this moment be recording that, instead of being the "first plunger" of his day, the youth who now lies still and stark was, like La Tour d'Auvergne, the "first grenadier" of his country's army? "In passive, uncomplaining endurance," says the author of "Guy Livingston," "in the power of obliterating outward tokens of suffering, physical or mental, it seems to me the brave old Houses still keep their pre-eminence. India was a wilderness of weeds, this one fair plant still flourishes in the cold shade of aristocracy." For mental culture, for enlarged philanthropy, for honest attention to the duties of his station, Henry, fourth Marquis of Hastings, can claim no credit; but for unruffled composure, either in adversity or prosperity—for uncomplaining self-control when he had lost a race, and when others about him were railing against jockey or trainer, it may be doubted whether Lord Hastings's match ever yet was seen upon Newmarket Heath. There are not wanting old and experienced "ring men" who will recall how, within little more than a month of Hermit's Derby, upon which he had lost more than £100,000, the undaunted young Marquis invited the book-makers to stake £10,000 on the field against his filly Athena for the Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket and invited them in vain. But if upon that one occasion he lacked the coveted opportunity of risking a heavy stake, other races there were in abundance, both at Newmarket and elsewhere, upon which he contrived to get rid of the vast sums which the sale of his Loudoun estate and the "beneficence" of money-lenders placed at his disposal. It was angrily alleged by some members of the betting ring, to whom Lord Hastings was in arrear before the last Derby, that he had been a winner from them during his racing career. The real truth is, that within the brief space of about a lustrum no one yet ever lost so enormous a fortune upon the turf as his whose mortal career is now ended for ever.

Many moralists will, we doubt not, be found to preach the obvious truths and lessons which the young Marquis's short and checquered life enforces. For ourselves, we believe that the failure of the career itself—conspicuously played as it has been in the eyes of his countrymen, and now so abruptly terminated—will plead more eloquently against the vice and folly of reckless and extravagant turf-gambling, than any warning words which tongue or pen could utter. Let us hope that it will be long before another youth, starting with an income of about £30,000, will be found to beggar himself, and to descend into his coffin, before he has reached his twenty-seventh birthday. But, at a moment when many will be swift to blame and ready to censure, let it be recorded that the Marquis of Hastings set out in life as a kind, good-hearted boy; and that up to the last, when himself well nigh penniless, he was always doing generous acts to his still poorer friends. It may be that some of these friends, who certainly hastened his ruin, were little worthy of their benefactor's generosity. But it is certain that neither poverty nor disappointment could develop anything sordid in a nature which was naturally brave, unsuspecting, and generous. If we are constrained to avow that the evil influences of the turf, and the deteriorating example of unprincipled companions, wrought havoc with Lord Hastings—what is this but to warn men who are his brothers to beware of evil communications? Nothing is more certain than the fact that the brief and unhappy episode of this young nobleman's five or six years upon the turf, has been coincident with a progressive and increasing deterioration in our boasted national pastime. It was once deemed sufficient honour by men like Lord Zetland, Lord Glosgow, or Admiral Harcourt, to see their colours pass the post first, without winning a penny in addition to the stake. But in proportion to the increase of betting and gambling has been the progressive diminution of turf purity and integrity. Upon the main incidents of a racing career which commenced in 1862, and had already ceased some months before Death had written *Finis* against Lord Hastings's name, we prefer, at present, not to dwell. Meanwhile may be remarked, that never yet was racing man trained, upon whom Fortune seemed more disposed to smile, than Lord Hastings. Within little more than five years, it was his lot to win both the Cambridgeshire and the Cesarewitch, and to possess simultaneously two such superb two-year-olds as Lady Elizabeth and The Earl. Other owners of race-horses have been on the turf for eight times five years, without writing themselves down the owners of such an animal as either of those named. But, short and abruptly closed as the young Peer's life has been, it is possible that the searching investigation which the approaching trial of "Day v. Rous" will initiate, may become still more searching by reason of his death. It was the characteristic of the man who has passed away to believe, as his family motto expresses it, [illegible] how for his "trust" won "troth" from those in whom he confided, we may perhaps be better able to judge ere many weeks have flown. But if the reports is true, that the Marquis has bequeathed what has been rescued from the wreck of his property, to the young wife who survives him, then is he again but acting in conformity with the traditions of his race; for, when the first Marquis of Hastings expired in 1836 at Naples, his latest act was to enjoin that his right hand should be cut off after death, and kept until it might be placed within the coffin of the wife whom he had so loved, and who survived him. Would that in all other respects the career of the fourth bore more resemblance to the career of the first and more distinguished Marquis of Hastings!

(Home News.)

The Marquis, who died at 26, had a weak head and a vast fortune, and the first made him the dupe of every knave who strove to share the second. He never knew what the value of money was, and it never stood between him and the smallest whim. He was devoted to all kinds of debauchery, while he had any constitution left, but at the end he was utterly broken down and was a melancholy spectacle. Betting with utter recklessness, he several times won largely, but his luck soon left him. A man, however, who lost £100,000 on a Derby, and paid every shilling directly, had some of the ancestral pluck in him. And he did kind things occasionally usually to people utterly unworthy of kindness. Very late in his career, he had a set of his, hired a house for some races, and some of the party enacted the outrage which is called "Bears," in which other distinguished aristocrats, female as well as male, have figured at sundry places—the process is to go to work like mad folks, destroy everything that can be broken, put pokers through family portraits and pier-glasses, mix all the remains of dinner on the floor and pour all the remaining wine over it, and if an attendant will be flung down on the heap, and covered with flour, the exquisite recreation is nearly complete. In the place where the Marquis's friends held revel, we believe that they quite completed the work by pitching at heavy table on to the staircase and breaking it through, and that the end of all things was the payment of something like £1,000, which the Marquis, of course, had to pay, though probably the least mischief was done by him. It seemed hardly worth while to waste much time on a biography of which such a detail might have been part. We are glad to end an unpleasant narrative by saying that the Marquis is stated to have left all that can be saved out of the wreck to his wife, the Lady Florence, *nee* Paget, whose elopement with him and from Mr. Chaplin, to whom she was engaged, was town talk some time ago. By a curious coincidence, on the day and nearly at the hour of the Marquis's death, Mr. Chaplin was winning a race with *Spider*, by *Vengeance*.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—RATES.

	Discount. Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	8 per cent.	9 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
	Interest.	
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods. 8	do.	9 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	7 do.	8 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 27th and 28th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 24th July 1854.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris."

ALEXANDRE DUMAS,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
C. R. Robertson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER, Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Acting Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—7, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/2 "
3	do.	1/11 5/16 "
2	do.	1/11 3/8 "
1	do.	1/11 5/16 "
On demand		1/11¾ "
On Scotland		1/11¾ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 7th December 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers.—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	at 1s. 11 5/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..	at 1s. 11 11/24. "
3 do.	..	at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
2 do.	..	at 1s. 11 3 8d. "
1 do.	..	at 1s. 11 5 16d. "
On demand	..	at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
Circular Notes		1s. 11¼d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 do.
" 12 " 5 do.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. ROOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, Henry MacGrotty and Co.'s Choice Old Pale Sherry, in 1 dozen Cases. Price Rupees 20 per doz.

SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1868. 2, Military Square.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.;

Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.

IND COOPE & Co.

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 2—Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
Bombay and Poona.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and expected to arrive here by Ship "Amazi" in January next, is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 dozen case Rs. 74. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HONORABLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. S. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 A.M.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEALD, CLEVELAND & PRIDE.
Agents—" EWART, LATHAM & CO.
City Agents—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly		p.	Monthly.		p.	Military. Half-yearly.		p.	Monthly.		p.	Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
30	15	0	0	2	10	0	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
40	22	8	0	3	13	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	4	2	7	40
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	5	5	50

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4.—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

HAM.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pale, Prime and Plump, from 7 to 18 lbs. each, per lb	1 2	1 4
Smoked, do. do. per lb	1 2	1 4
Pale or smoked, in original cases of six per lb.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(IMPORTED DIRECT)
of the finest quality manufactured.

	Cash.	Credit
No. 1 per thousand	16 0	18 0
No. 2 "	14 0	16 0
No. 3 "	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

FOR SALE, a splendid showy dark bay Gulf Arab riding Horse. To be sold because the owner has no use for him, 14½ hands high, age 5 years, believed to be quite sound. Can be seen by giving a day's previous notice.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER
No. 76 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dogcart, and Gig Harnesses.

The properties of Officers.

A nearly new Miniature Brougham with circular Glasses on front, open back, painted dark brownand lining to match by H. Block & Son, London.

A Ditto, Mail Phaetan with surrounding double venetians, circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole and shaft.

A Ditto, Mail Phaetan with lamps, pole and shaft by T. Startin, London.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Also, a Property of another Gentleman.

A nearly new four-seated small Cab Phaeton, painted dark blue, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton, with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Mail Phaeton, with Lamps. Circular Glasses on front.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate Breach-loading Double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

1 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses, Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very smart self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
4th December 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

CASH, DEED, and DESPATCH BOXES.

A large assortment, by Chubb and other first class makers

CASH BOXES,
with triply divided tray,
from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 30.

DEED BOXES,
for safe custody of papers and documents,
from Rs. 19 to Rs. 36.

DESPATCH BOXES,
complete, fitted,
from Rs. 22 to Rs. 68,

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the powerful notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the